have received reports regarding the misuse of some Madarsas along the Indo-Bangladesh border for illegal activities. Though there are no specific inputs with regard to Pakistan's IS1 being actively involved in these, this cannot be totally ruled out. The State Governments have been advised to take action under the provisions of the Religious Institutions (Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1988, wherever such places of worship/religious instruction are found to be indulging in illegal activities in violation of the Act.

Rise in number of madarsas along Indo-Bangladesh border

700. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to intelligence reports there has been sudden rise in the number of madarsas along the Indo-Bangladesh border being funded by the gulf countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the reaction of the Government with regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHENNAMANENI VIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. As per reports there has been a rise in the number of Madarsas in the bordering districts on Indo-Bangladesh border. There are also reports that some of these are receiving funds from foreign sources.

Under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976, various nongovernmental organisations (including Madarsas) are permitted to receive foreign contributions from foreign sources for bonafide activities in cultural, economic, education, social or religious fields. No separate records about Madarsas are being complied. However, if any complaint of violations of the provisions of the FCRA, 1976, come to notice, appropriate action under the Act is taken.

Non-completion of investigation in fraud case

701. PROF. RAM DEO BHANDARY:
SHRI ABANI ROY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 3522 given in the Rajya Sabha on 18th April, 2001 and state:

(a) whether the concerned Investigating Officer of Delhi Police failed to seek permission of the Court to effect arrest of the said co-accused;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said I.O. is not completing the investigation deliberately of the embezzelement of the public money and diluting the whole case at the behest of the accused persons; and

(c) if not, what is the latest status of the said case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRICHENNAMANENIVIDYA SAGAR RAO): (a) to (c)The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Wind power potential in the Country

702. SHRI LALITBHAIMEHTA:

SHRI MATISAVITASHARDA:

Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the potential of wind power generation in the country, State-wise;

(b) what is the actual utilization of the potential of wind power in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that wind power generation is much cheaper and non-pollutant; and

(d) if so, the cost of generation per unit and the capital investment required to install such a power plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI M. KANNAPPAN): (a) and (b) The gross wind power potential in the country has been estimated at about 45,000 MW. The technical potential, which can be tapped at present is, however, about 13000 MW. A total wind power capacity of 1508 MW has so far been installed in the country. A Statement on the gross and technical potential and installed capacity, State-wise, is given (See below).

(c) and (d) The generation of power from wind is non-polluting and environmentally benign. The levelised cost of wind power generation compares favourably with cost of conventional power, taking into account various fiscal and promotional incentives available for wind power projects. The capital cost of wind power varies between Rs. 4.5 crore to Rs. 5 crore per MW, and the cost of generation ranges between Rs. 2.25-Rs. 2.75 per unit depending upon the site.